1. A method of expressing an exogenous gene in a mammalian cell, said method comprising:

a) introducing into the cell a baculovirus whose genome comprises said exogenous gene; and

b) allowing said cell to live under conditions such that said exogenous gene is expressed.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein said baculovirus is a nuclear polyhedrosis virus.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein said baculovirus is an *Autographa californica* virus.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein said genome lacks a functional polyhedron gene.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein said genome further comprises a promoter of a long-terminal repeat of a transposable element.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein said genome further comprises a promoter of a long-terminal repeat of a retrovirus.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein said retrovirus is Rous Sarcoma Virus.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein said genome further comprises a polyadenylation signal and an RNA splicing signal.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein said genome further comprises a cell-type-specific promoter.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein said cell is a hepatocyte.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein said mammal is a human.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein said cell comprises an asialoglycoprotein receptor.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein said gene encodes carbamoyl synthetase I.

14. The method of claim 1, wherein said gene encodes ornithine transcarbamylase.

15. The method of claim 1, wherein said gene encodes arginosuccinate synthetase.

16. The method of claim 1, wherein said gene encodes arginosuccinate lyase.

17. The method of claim 1, wherein said gene encodes arginase.

18. The method of claim 1, wherein said gene encodes a gene product selected from the group consisting of fumarylacetoacetate hydrolase, phenylalanine hydroxylase, alpha-1 antitrypsin, glucose-6-phosphatase, low-density-lipoprotein receptor, and porphobilinogen deaminase, factor VIII, factor IX, cystathione $\beta$-synthase, branched chain

ketoacid decarboxylase, albumin, isovaleryl-CoA dehydrogenase, propionyl CoA carboxylase, methyl malonyl CoA mutase, glutaryl CoA dehydrogenase, insulin, β-glucosidase, pyruvate carboxylase, hepatic phosphorylase, phosphorylase kinase, glycine decarboxylase, H-protein, T-protein, Menkes disease protein, and the product of Wilson's disease gene pWD.

19. The method of claim 1, wherein said baculovirus is introduced into said cell by administering said baculovirus to a mammal comprising said cell.

20. The method of claim 1, wherein said baculovirus is introduced into said cell *in vitro*.

21. A method of treating a gene deficiency disorder in a mammal, comprising:

a) introducing into a cell a therapeutically effective amount of a baculovirus whose genome comprises an exogenous gene; and

b) allowing said cell to live under conditions such that said exogenous gene is expressed in said mammal.

22. The method of claim 21, wherein said mammal is a human.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein said cell is a hepatocyte.

24. The method of claim 21, wherein said cell comprises an asialoglycoprotein receptor.

25. The method of claim 21, wherein said gene encodes a gene product selected from the group consisting of carbamoyl synthetase I, ornithine transcarbamylase, arginosuccinate synthetase, arginosuccinate lyase, arginase fumarylacetoacetate hydrolase, phenylalanine hydroxylase, alpha-1 antitrypsin, glucose-6-phosphatase, low-density-lipoprotein receptor, porphobilinogen deaminase, carbamoyl synthetase I, ornithine transcarbamylase, arginosuccinate synthetase, arginosuccinate lyase, arginase, factor VIII, factor IX, cystathione β-synthase, branched-chain ketoacid decarboxylase, albumin, isovaleryl-CoA dehydrogenase, propionyl CoA carboxylase, methyl malonyl CoA mutase, glutaryl CoA dehydrogenase, insulin, β-glucosidase, and pyruvate carboxylase, hepatic phosphorylase, phosphorylase kinase, glycine decarboxylase, H-protein, T-protein, Menkes disease protein, and the product of Wilson's disease gene pWD.

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